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A Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair.

A WHISPER TO THE WIFE.

(Concluded.)

Chapter IX.

ON THE MANAGEMENT AND EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

Perhaps, good lady, it may not be the will of your heavenly Father that you should be greeted by the name of mother. Perhaps he may, as it were, say to you, "It is not my pleasure for the present to comply with thy heart's wish; but seek me, and wait on me, and I may yet bring it to pass." But should this not be the case, even then could you but know why he seems deaf to your prayer, you would perhaps adore the motive of his denial, and feel with gratitude your escape from the misery which would have attended the completion of your wishes.* The disappointed hope may be the means of drawing you nearer to God; and you may yet apply to yourself those consolatory words—"Blessed is the barren that is undefiled: she shall have fruit in the visitation of souls."—(*Wisdom* iii. 13.) And again, what a sweet promise to the childless who please God, and keep the Sabbath, and take hold of his covenant: "Even unto them will I give in mine house, and within my walls, a place and a name better than of sons and of daughters: I will give them an everlasting name, that shall not be cut off. (*Isaiah* lvi. 5.)

Chapter X.

CONCLUSION.

And now, good lady, on the first of all subjects, allow me a moment's attention. When surrounded by affluence and comforts—when happy in the possession of your husband's affections, and blessed with a smiling offspring; when health sparkles in your eyes, and pleasure attends your footsteps,—then *beware lest thou forget the Lord.* "Beware and tremble, ye women that are at ease; be troubled, ye careless ones: rise up, ye women that are at ease; hear my voice, ye careless daughters; give ear unto my speech." (*Isaiah* xxxii. 11, 9.)

Now gentle lady, observe with great attention those very remarkable expressions of the prophet. He says not Tremble, ye women who *live in sin;*' but, *tremble, ye women who live at ease.*—He says not, Be troubled, ye *wicked* ones; but, Be troubled, ye *careless ones*—ye careless daughters; ye who dress and dance, and laugh, and sing, and who never read of me, not think of me, nor speak of me. Hear this, and tremble, ye careless daughters, and know that "*she that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth.*" (1 *Tim.* v. 6.)

MY HUSBAND.

When various nymphs, with beauty's smile,
Threw round their fascinating wile,
Thy manly bosom to beguile,
My Husband!

Then, who, by love's strong powers impress'd,
Selected me from all the rest,
And thought me wisest, fairest, best?
My Husband.

Resigning what's *call'd* liberty,
A willing captive now to be,
Who gave up all the world for me?
My Husband.

Who ploughs, perhaps, the foaming main,
Or boldly joins the warrior's train,
For me Dame Fortune's smile to gain?
My Husband.

Who plants his groves and woodlands o'er,
Or tills the fields, or ploughs the moor,
To fill my purse with golden store?
My Husband.

Who, led by Wisdom's steady star,
Displays his talent near and far,
At church, the senate, or the bar?
My Husband.

And who, superior to pretence,
With brilliant wit and eloquence,
Delights me with his manly sense?
My Husband.

Who clasps me to his faithful breast,
And vows, that of such love possess'd,
No mortal man was e'er so bless'd?
My Husband.

Then let me use my utmost art,
Domestic comfort to impart,
And never pain thy constant heart,
My Husband!

O yes! with woman's softest powers,
I'll pluck the fairest, sweetest flowers,
To strew with love thy passing hours,
My Husband.

And crown'd with peace and harmony,
Thy life so very sweet shall be,
Thou'lt bless the day thou weddedst me.
My Husband!

EMINENT INDIVIDUALS.

We extract the following sketches of British characters from the "National Banner," a weekly paper recently established in Nashville, Tennessee, and conducted with considerable ability by JOHN S. SIMPSON:

Sir WALTER SCOTT in appearance is a large, grey headed old man, with a blind eye, a lame leg, and an unmeaning physiognomy. He is almost adored in the circle of his acquaintance, and lauded by every tongue for social and shining virtues. Had his person been gifted by nature with a full complement of requisites for a laborious life, the world might never have gained the treasures of his imagination, and his life had perhaps been spent in the paternal occupation of a husbandman. He was once a clerk in the law courts of Edinburgh, but the uncommon success and large profits of his works have raised him a handsome independence.—He miscalculated his talents very much in preferring poety in his early productions, and he had gained a good round age before he discovered his error. Receiving him as the author of the Waverly novels, by which his name will descend to future times, he was at least fifty-five before he began them, but he has endeavored to repay his lost time indeed with unexampled despatch. His poems are now hardly noticed, and his dramatic attempt was unsuccessful. I presume the British world are expecting his Life of Napoleon with the curiosity to discover whether the sketches of real life by his pen will equal those which he has drawn from the inexhaustible resources of his invention. Lord Byron has prophecied that he could open to himself a new department of literature, whenever his novels began to tire. A student of Trinity College, Dublin, once sent him some poems, requesting his opinion. Sir Walter Scott returned a very polite answer, and among other advices, he recommended him to publish nothing before he had at least reached the 40th year of his life.

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON is a tall warrior looking man with a sunburnt complexion, and a large Roman nose.—His name creates no more sensation in London, than if he had gained his rank by any of the common place step-stones of wealth or influential connexions. He has so far lost his sense of principle and shame, as to forsake his wife, to associate with an opera dancer. All the spoils of his continental campaign have been lost at the gaming table, and he has sunk the hero in the abject character of a pensioner and sycophant at court. His compeer in arms, the MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY, who lost a leg at Waterloo, is a most interesting looking personage.—His handsome face and commanding figure, all seamed and gashed by the casualties of war, present to the observer a living representative of Plutarch's heroes.

THOMAS MOORE, the poet, is a squat, funny looking, short sighted, monkey faced, little man. He lives entirely on the bounty of the marquis of Lansdown, for all the products of his works has formed a minimum to his extravagance. He once enjoyed a considerable share of the favor of the king, when prince of Wales, and lost it by too much impertinent familiarity. His fame was very soon at its summit, and is now rather on the decline, a fate that clings to both ROGERS and CAMPBELL.

WILLIAM ROSCOE, is a most respectable character. A poet, orator, historian and botanist; in the two latter departments he has eclipsed every contemporary. He was once a merchant of large business in Liverpool, afterwards a member of Parliament for that town, and since an inhabitant of the king's bench prison for many a day. He is a tall, thin, old man, a good deal stooped in the shoulders. The mercantile world of Liverpool showed how much they estimated literature, by selling or allowing to be sold, his botanical garden and library. He now resides with Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, who deserves respect for patronizing a man, that future times will perhaps read with Hume, Robertson and Gibbon.

Miss EDGEWORTH is a most ugly little woman, whose squeaking voice is the annoyance of every company which she honors with her presence. Lady MORGAN was the daughter of a player, and wife to an old accoucheur in Dublin, knighted by one of the Irish Lords lieutenants, in a drunken frolic.—She never received any particular attention at home, and PHILLIPS, far exceeds the estimation of his talents in Britain, in having his works handed about, even through the wilds of America.

EDWARD IRVING, the celebrated Caledonian preacher, whose orations have received such extensive attention; is very tall, squints excessively, wears his hair and beard long, affects a singularity in all his actions, and speaks a broad Scotch dialect. Mr. BROUGHAM is thin and dark complexioned. He has a scorbutic affection in his face, and his features are disturbed incessantly by a paralytic motion. He goes through the city very meanly dressed, and generally walks as fast as if for a wager.

The late LORD CASTLEREAGH was as fine a looking man as any in Europe.—His person was tall and well shaped, and he had a very handsome and expressive countenance. LORD ERSKINE was very thin and tall, a good deal of the Scotch outline in his physiognomy. GRATTAN was small and awkwardly made, but his address was prepossessing. CURRAN was short and fat, with a large share of grimace in all his actions. PITT, FOX, and GRATTAN, lie beside each other in Westminster Abbey, without an inscription to mark the spot, except the initial letters of their names, alone in the most rude manner, yet LORD CASTLEREAGH is denied even this, and I believe the majority of the nation think he would grace a highway grave better than the one he occupies.

The Ports of Mexico.—The report of the Mexican Secretary of the Treasury to the Congress in January last forms a large octavo pamphlet of more than 200 pages. It appears to be the design of the government, to present a clear and particular view of the condition of Mexico, & to exhibit the vices of the ancient system, as well as to point out the resources of this country and the best means for rendering them productive. The reports from the departments of the Colombian Government have usually been large, and annually furnish a fund of information very gratifying to those who watch with interest her progress in civilization and prosperity: but the Mexican Secretary of State has undertaken the weighty task of presenting a particular history of every thing connected or which daily become connected with the revenue, and enters into details which will be found instructive to the curious and the scientific, as well as to the commercial man and the economist. The report of last year gave a history of the various kinds of duties, taxes, tythes monopolies, &c. which existed in the country while under the Spanish system, with their products, their influence and their tendency; the present document is devoted to subjects of more general interest, from which we propose to copy such facts and statements as may appear valuable to persons in the U. States.

The description of all the ports in Mexico, with which the Secretary opens his communication, furnishes much information which cannot readily be obtained elsewhere.

In *Vera Cruz*, during the possession of the Castle of Uiua by the Spaniards a third part of the buildings were destroyed by their shot and shells, and many of the inhabitants suffered deeply in the loss of property. The Custom House was removed to Jalapa, but an officer was stationed at Vera Cruz; and, although the Spaniards for a time would not permit ships to enter the harbor, they were induced to allow them, by the currency of a report that the Mexicans would fortify the island of Sacrificios & Mocambo and build a wooden mole at Collado point, which was out of the reach of their guns.

Since the capitulation of the castle, a building has been chosen for the custom house, and various improvements introduced for expediting the details of commerce. This port is spoken of as the principal one of the republic, and destined to be the centre of its foreign commerce

Alvarado, will find its prosperity increased by the recovery of the barbor of Vera Cruz. It is situated at the mouth of the channel leading to Tlacotalpan and is furnished with a mole where large ships can hawl up and load or discharge with the greatest conveience. The neighbourhood however, is much exposed to smuggling and sentinels have been stationed near the old bar to prevent it.

Goazacoalco, more than 6 leagues east from Campeche, has been made a port for the coasting trade, and in the year 1827 will be opened to foreign vessels.

Campeche has a regular depth of 10 feet water to the distance of cannon shot from the mole. Beyond that the depth increases to 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 fathoms, and continues at 6 till out of sight of land. The bottom is clear, and vessels may anchor where they please, but they generally prefer a lee. Those drawing from 9 to 12 feet, anchor 4 leagues from the mole, which is a serious inconvenience. The mole is of hewn stone, 150 yards in length and 15 in breadth, with steps and cranes for unloading the lighters, which are the native boats called bongoes. The custom house is 50 yards from the mole, and is an old building requiring many repairs.

Merida has a convenient wooden mole, a fort with a low battery, and is connected with several towns in the interior. The custom house has hitherto been under very bad management, through the incapacity of the officers; but the measures recently taken will probably place it on a much better footing.

Isla del Carmen is surrounded by the warters of a lagoon, the shores of which abound in dye woods and timber. The trade of the place is so small, that the imports of foreign merchandize in 8 months amounted to only $9,000.

At *Bocalar* is a river navigable for large vessels, with lagoons at a short distance, very favorable to the contraband trade, by which the revenue loses two thirds of the duties. The custom house is eleven leagues from the entrance of the port; and the duties have heretofore failed by far to pay the officers.

Tabasco admits only schooners and brigs in consequence of the want of water on the bar, the distance from which to the custom house is 24 leagues. St. Peter and Paul, Chiltepec and Dos Bocas are harbors of little debth near at hand.

Huatulco, like the foregoing is on the peninsula of Yucatan. It has a fine deep harbour protected by two ranges of hills. The country however is still but little inhabited. There is a town at the dstance of five leagues, but it is very small: yet the natural productions of the country are valuable. There are pines and cedars 60 varas high, mahogany trees, the granadilla of different colors, red violet and yellow, cocoa and vanilla may easily be produced, and pearls are abundant. Yet with all these resources, the whole trade has been contraband, so that during eight months last year not a real was paid into the treasury at this port.

Acapulco is the principal port in the Mexican territory on the pacific ocean, both for position and the security it offers to ships. The bay is large enough to receive 500 vessels of all kinds, which are secured from the winds by a range of hills admirably situated for their protection. The anchorage is also excellent. Here the new custom house system has been introduced, by placing separate officers over the stores

San Blas is not worthy of the name of a port, for there is no protection from the winds, and no good anchorage, as the pozo is found very insufficient. Vessels cannot lie near the shore, where they are obliged to discharge at great inconvenience, and are always exposed. In the rainy seasons the place is extremely unhealthy, so that the inhabitants all remove to Tepic, in the interior, and vessels are obliged to withdraw to Guamas a place 200 leagues distant. With all these disadvanages San Blas is a port for foreign commerce. The town is situated on the level top of a hill, a mile from the shore, and the country is very favorable to smuggling.

MORAL.

From the Philadelphia Saturday Herald.

SPRING.

The man who does not feel the mellowing influence of this delightful season upon his heart, when the firmament is full of songs, and the atmosphere of odors—who cannot cast his eyes around him without beholding the most delicate tints from nature's unrivalled pencil, is little to be envied. The smile of the meadows, the hilarity of the seasons seem to be reflected on the care-worn countenance of man. The month of May is the season of hope; there is a verbal promise of every thing the heart of man can wish. The Poet Thompson contemplating such a spectacle, breaks out into the following strain of rapture:—

"These are thy works Almighty Father these
Are but the varied God—the rolling year
Is full of thee—forth in the pleasing spring [love—
Thy beauty walks thy tenderness and
Wide flush the fields—the softening air is balm [sings
Echo the mountains round, the forest
And every sense and every heart is joy."

The Apostle appeals to these spectacles, as affording the testimony of nature to the doctrines of the resurrection, to which he seems to consider death as but the preparatory process—"the grain is not quickened except it die." With such authority in our hands—let us look at the mouldering seed committed to the earth; how beautiful, how glorious is the plant that springs from that decayed, that worthless body. The Apostle says, that "we sow not the body that shall be"—the human body then, is but the seed of the resurrection—we are sown in dishonor—we are raised in glory—a glory faintly shadowed out to us by comparing a flower with a seed. We shall be cloathed in sunbeams—insensible to decay—enjoying all the properties of a spirit whose glory is immortal—saints and angels will be our companions forever—those who have gone before us will take us by the hand, and greet our arrival. Such are the prospects that await the just; we shall see and dwell forever with the God whom we now adore, and who now shines so gloriously in his works. We shall hear the words of salvation pronounced by that Saviour who died that we might enjoy this resurrection. Come ye blessed of my Father, will be the welcome, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world, and shouting angels will re-echo through the vast expanse of Heaven, the joyful intelligence.

There is nothing that wears out a fine face like the vigils of the card table, and those *cutting* passions which naturally attend them. Haggard looks, and pale complexions, are the natural indications of a gamester.

The Arabians have a saying, That it is not good to jest with God, Death or the Devil; for the first neither can nor will be mocked; the second mocks all men one time or another; and the third puts an eternal sarcasm on those that are too familiar with him.

Blanks for sale at this office.

* The author had a relation that was married some years without having a child. Her feelings partook not only of grief, but of anguish; at length, a lovely boy was granted her—"Spare, O God! the life of *my blessing*," was her constant prayer. Her blessing *was* spared: he grew to the years of manhood; squandered a fine fortune; married a servant maid; and broke his mother's heart!

Another intimate friend of the author's was inconsolable for not having children. At length, the prospect of her becoming a mother was certain, and her joy was extreme. The moment of trial arrived: for four days and nights her sufferings and torture were not to be allayed by medical skill or human aid. At length, her cries ceased; and, at the same moment that she gave birth to *two* children, she herself had become a corpse. "*Give me children*," said the impatient and weeping Rachel, "*or else I die.*" (Gen. xxx. 1.) Her prayer was heard; and in giving birth to her boy the ill-judging mother expired.

Another impassioned mother, as she bent over the bed of her sick infant, called out, O no; I *cannot* resign him. It is impossible: I *cannot* resign him." A person present, struck with her words, noted them down in a daily journal which he kept. The boy recovered; and that day one-and-twenty years he was hanged as a murderer!

LAST CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

We take advantage of the first moment of leisure to review, very briefly, but we hope with an fidelity and candour, the proceedings of Congress during the session which has just terminated. A variety of circumstances united to fix public attention and expectation on the course and conduct of the 19th Congress, and more particularly on its first session. Like all the sessions which immediately succeed a Presidential election, it was to be presumed that this session would exhibit blighted hope and disappointed expectation, seeking solace as well as strength in any athiances, however monstrous and unnatural, on which hope and expectation might fix their dying grasp, and to which they could cling through all the agonizing processes of dissolution. This alone was sufficient to concentrate public attention on the late session: and when we take into view all the circumstances of the last election, which defeated the schemes, personal and political, of a thousand young Hotspurs, who could see nothing less than black iniquity in any circumstances which could throw them into obscurity: when we look also to the strength of the various parties, tending, as they evidently were, before the session, to a heterogeneous union, for the purpose of opposing the constitutional chief who had been elected in hostility to their wishes and interests: it must be obvious that the people were prepared to regard the course of their Representatives during this eventful session, with more than ordinary interest.

In another point of view the last session was regarded as of more than ordinary importance. It was well known that our expanding territory, our multiplying population, our growing commerce, our increasing manufactures, and the prodigious improvements which industry and genius have wrought in our vast and varied soil, and its infinite variety of productions—that all these, and the numerous conflicting claims and interests arising out of all, threw into the hands of Congress a labor and a responsibility, of which it was presumed that elevated body was sensible, and from the conscientious and active discharge of which it would not shrink. The people, everywhere, from Maine to the Floridas, from the Atlantic to the Western frontier, reposed confidence in the men they appointed to represent them; it was the duty of these representatives to look to the variety of great trusts committed to them, &, forgetting private motives, and personal differences of opinion, to act with a single eye to the welfare and the wishes of that great people whose agents they are. We do not say that they have not so acted: we shall content ourselves with giving a brief review of the proceedings of Congress during the late session, and leave our readers to form their own conclusions.

It is well known to all who are conversant with legislative history, that the first *four* weeks of the session are usually occupied in the maturing, in Committees, of measures which are to be subsequently acted on in the two Houses. In this incipient stage of the session, the Judicial bill, the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the revolutionary army, the bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes, the amendments proposed in the Constitution of the United States, the Bankrupt Bill, and other bills of great general and local interest, were digested and prepared. The bills we have specified, with the subject of the mission to Panama, constituted the important business of the session. Let us see with what efficiency legislative action has been brought to bear upon them. On the 4th of January, the discussion on the Judicial bill commenced, and on the 26th it passed the House, occupying, with the time consumed in discussing the amendment of the Senate, about *five* weeks of the attention of the House. This bill was succeeded by the discussion of the propositions of Mr. *M'Duffie* to amend the Constitution, which consumed the next *seven* weeks of the session. The discussion of the amendment to the report of the Committee on foreign relations relative to the mission to Panama followed in its order, and to this debate *four* weeks were devoted. When this question was decided, the claims of the revolutionary officers were brought before a House irritated by previous collisions of opinion, fatigued with discussion, and indisposed to act harmoniously on any subject: they were disposed of in about *two* weeks; and a resolution having passed, fixing on the 22d of May for the adjournment of Congress, the House had only *two* weeks left to act on all the variety of business which had been excluded by the all-monopolizing measures which we have specified.

It thus appears that *five* weeks were spent in discussing the Judicial Bill in the House of Representatives, which bill was afterwards *ind finitely postponed*:—*seven* weeks were devoted to the debate on the Constitutional amendments, from the further consideration of which the Select *Committee was ultimately discharged, without coming to any result*:—*four* weeks were occupied in disputation on the restrictive amendment of the resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Affairs relative to the mission to Panama, which was finally rejected, and the appropriation bill passed without reference to any resolutions:—*two* weeks were allowed to the claims of the revolutionary officers, which were *laid on the table*;—so that *eighteen* weeks out of the *twenty-four* weeks, comprising the session, have been monopolized to the discussion of questions which have produced no efficient result; or, in other words, in abortive legislation.

With reference to the proceedings in the Senate, a few remarks will suffice.—During the early part of the Session, it was the practice of that body to sit only four days in the week. The first public measure of importance on which it acted, was that which arose out of the nomination of ministers to Panama, by the President of the United States.—Here, as on the same question in the House of Representatives, the Opposition took its stand. From this chosen position, by mutual understanding, a concerted and combined movement was to be made against the administration.—To give effect to this extraordinary combination, the Senate spent five or six weeks, with closed doors, in angry and stormy crimination on the one part, and firm and manly defence on the other.—The nominations were ultimately confirmed. Of all the other acts of the Senate, but little can be said. The Bankrupt bill was laid on the table. A party in the Senate appeared to be intent upon laying the terrible ghost which seems to have haunted that body all through the session, called *Executive Patronage*.—This dreadful phantom has proved as fatal to the wisdom of the Senate, as to its dignity. Mr. *Branch* resolved it to be a monstrous, horrible sprite—

"Cui lumen ademptum."

Mr. *Randolph*, to prove Mr. *Branch* was correct, talked incessantly for some some three or four weeks, to show that all the great men whom the country had heretofore delighted to honor were no better than selfish and designing knaves; that there had been no honest men in times past but the old gentleman who brought him up, standing "*in loco parentis*:" that the only man fit to be the next President is General JACKSON; and that he would not vote for him, if his party did not curb Executive patronage and defeat the Bankrupt bill. Mr. *Benton*, to test the feeling of the Senate, made a report to show that this patronage is of the most terrific character, and brought in six bills (we believe there are six of them) to take away all Executive influence in the Post Office, the Army, the publication of the Laws, &c. These bills will be fertile subjects for denunciation, declamation, and invective, during the next session, should they ever be called up.

The amendment made by the Senate in the Judicial bill, was fatal to that measure. The course which that body took in the first instance, by *adhering* to its amendment, and refusing the request of the other House for a conference, was considered by them disrespectful, and had no small influence in deciding the fate of the bill.

The other measures which were before the Senate, were of a subordinate character; and an immense mass of bills is lost in consequence of the extraordinary extent to which the mania of speech-making has been carried, and the indisposition to act in concert which has been produced by the new character of the general proceedings of that body.

When it becomes necessary to introduce, for the first time in forty years, resolutions for the purpose of limiting the licentious range of discussion in a body heretofore remarkable for dignity and decorum; of protecting its own members from personal insult from each other; of throwing a shield between a senatorial slanderer and the members of the other branch of the Legislature; and of protecting the citizen who avails himself of his privilege to witness the proceedings of the Senate, from direct abuse;—we say, when it becomes necessary to erect these fences to preserve social happiness and the courtesies of life, from violation, as it appears to have become in the Senate of the U. States, every thinking man will concur with us in opinion, that this body has changed its character for the worse; and whether this be owing to the change in its Chair, or to the change in its members, it is equally mischievous to its fame, equally to be regretted by all who value the reputation of our country.

Some weeks before the conclusion of the session, it will be remembered that a Committee was appointed to select the most important measures from the mass of public business, with a view that these should be acted on by the House before any of the other business was called up. Independent of reports of Committees which were made the order of the day, that Committee made out a list of about 177 bills, which were to have priority.—Of these 177 bills, about 60 are left untouched: exclusive of which, we believe there are about twenty bills from the Senate. The Committee recommended that *all* the business in the four first classes should be "disposed of this session." About forty bills in these classes remain unacted on. It is true these bills have priority in the orders of the day for the next session, but, as that session has a constitutional limit, and as all the great measures of this session will, if acted on at all, be taken up at the next session, *de novo*, and discussed over again, there is but little chance that the application and good management of the second session of this Congress can redeem the indisposition to business and unskilful management exhibited in the first.

Farmer's Repository.

(From the New-England Farmer.)

ON THE CULTIVATION OF POTATOES.

Worcester Co. Mass 4th mo. 10, 1826.

There have been grievous complaints by the people of Boston, for a number of years, (and not without just cause,) of bad potatoes. I have noticed a number of scientific disquisitions upon the subject, but none that exactly accords with my views. However incorrect I may be in my conclusions upon the subject, I may run but little risk in stating, what I think I have satisfactorily ascertained, to be the best method for me, on my land, for insuring good potatoes. About fifteen years since, I purchased some of the common blue potatoes for seed. The seller said the potatoes had heretofore been very good, but he thought they had lost their good quality, and that by changing them (as the phrase is,) they would do better. I was young and inexperienced, but I had no faith in this hypothesis.—However, the potatoes were ill-shaped things, and when cooked, as free from any farinaceous appearance as a pickled cucumber. I planted them on a piece of land that I was subduing, dunged them lightly with winter dung, which was spread and harrowed in. The crop was middling, and the potatoes for autumn and winter eating, tolerably good. The next season I manured the same land with winter dung, and ploughed it in; round, fair and middling sized potatoes only were selected from the previous year's growth, for seed; they were planted in the usual way, two in a hill; ploughed and hoed twice. The succeeding autumn they yielded a good crop of mostly round, fair and handsome potatoes, and for eating I never saw better. Their superior quality was noticed by all who ate of them. I now considered that these potatoes had regained their original good quality, and that it was effected by saving the seed *only*—but it was an erroneous conclusion.

The third year the seed was selected as before; a part of the same field, ploughed and manured in the same way as the year before, was planted. Some of the selected seed was also planted in a field that had for a number of years been cultivated; here, several rows were dunged in the hill with fine mixed manure, and about as many with only a handful of plaster. In the fall I commenced digging successively of the three different plantings for table use. Those dunged in the hill, appearing nearest maturity, I began upon them first; I found their appearence different from those raised the year before; more long ones—some part eaten by worms, and others with small ones attached to them by narrow necks. They were cooked, but instead of being sound mealy potatoes, they were of an ordinary quality—some had hard balls in the middle and others hollow. I next dug some of those that were plastered; their appearance was better; less small ones, no effects of worms, but less in a hill—when cooked they were somewhat better than the others, but very inferior to the second year's crop. Here my scheme for the improvement of run-out potatoes was for a moment frustrated; however, the next trial was upon those in the new field. Here the hills afforded a good yield of round, fair and clear potatoes; when boiled they were about as good as the second year's growth—but nothing improved. I continued experiments, (always careful in the selection of seed,) and the 4th year ploughed and fenced with posts and rails, a piece of green sward in my pasture; harrowed in coarse dung, and had an excellent crop of the best potatoes, (some of these I sold in Boston for 50 cents, when there were plenty in the market for 30 and 38 cents.) I also planted around a cornfield two rows; this field had been ploughed four years in succession—winter dung ploughed in, and fine mixed manure put to the hills; these potatoes yielded as well, and perhaps some more than those in the pasture, but they were more deformed and less farinaceous, and in the following spring there was a great difference in the potatoes. I now believed that to raise good potatoes, and to preserve undiminished the quality of the kind, that something more was necessary to be observed, than the selection of the seed. Therefore, for myself, I adopted the following method, from conclusions drawn from the foregoing experiments, and from general observation and enquiry upon the subject. First, to select such potatoes, shape and size, as I wish to raise. Secondly, to plant them on new or green sward land, two, and not to exceed three years in succession. Thirdly, to use no other than winter dung (except the addition of plaster to the hills or vines,) for manure dressing, to spread this and mingle it with the soil; this being generally free of worms, and its decomposition will be about the time the roots of the potatoes need its nourishment. And fourthly, never to plant them on a wet or clayey soil. By observing these particulars, I have always had good potatoes; my *blues* I still keep, and I don't know that I could find better, notwithstanding some thought them run-out more than fifteen years ago. Whoever is disposed to adopt the above method and perform it, will no more be troubled with the disagreeable tang of rank and watery potatoes—and for what they have to spare, the citizens of Boston, I presume, will willingly pay them a good price. I am of the opinion that good potatoes for table use, are seldom produced from fields that have been long and highly cultivated. Perhaps some of the agriculturists near Boston may be induced to try the experiment, if it has not been particularly tried. I continue to plough small pieces in my pasture, when I have no green sward of a number of years' standing that I wish to turn up, and find my pasture benefitted by it. I will add no more to the subject this time, but submit the foregoing to the better judgment of experienced and practical farmers.

D. S.

HINT FOR A ROTATION OF CROPS IN THE SOUTH.

1st year, Oats, (5 acres to the hand)
2d year, Cotton, do. do. do.
3d year, Corn, do. do. do.

Method.

"In July, when the oats are cut, turn in the stubble, &c with a dagon. Sow about a bushel of cow peas to the acre, broad-cast and harrow them in with an iron toothed harrow. Before frost turn in the green pea-vines with a dagon, and harrow the ground.

"The next year plant your cotton on the ground thus treated, manuring in the drill with your animal manure and straw, cotton stalks, corn stalks, &c. from your farm yard.

"The next year plant your corn on the land occupied the year before with cotton, and manure the hill or drill with cotton stalks, planting the step or space with peas for seed, &c.

"In this way go on; first with oats followed by a manuring of peas; second, with cotton, manured with animal manure, &c. and third, with corn and peas manured with cotton-seed. Each year you will have in, five acres of oats, five of cotton, and five of corn. Perhaps fifteen acres is a little over the mark to the hand; if so, say less. But I think by using the plough more and the hoe less, that quantity can be easily managed, especially when deepploughing with the dagon is used in turning in the peas, &c. by which both the difficulty as to grass is greatly diminished, and the cultivation of the corn and cotton with the shovel is rendered much lighter.

J. J."

Views of Greece.—Mr Evans' fourth number has appeared, and according to our original plan we proceed to notice the contents. He begins by recapitulating his description of the personal appearance of the Greeks, and he thinks that description will apply to those he did not, as well as to those he did see. They are a mighty people, he says; strong, agile, and directed by strong and ardent passions, but at present calculated only for *predatory* warfare—they are all soldiers; thirsting for plunder; cast by nature in a favorite mould; disposed either to great virtues or great vices; the great mass of them immoral; fraud, falsehood, and treachery abound among them; plunder is their occupation; they pirate on the sea; pillage their own villagers on land, are hospitable and warm in their attachments; an affectionate people, but their love of money is great; for that they will leap every barrier of principle and of law; for that they will embrace an enemy, or plunge a dagger in the bosom of a friend; they do not want bone and muscle; they do not want money, for that has already corrupted them; they do not want knowledge, for their genius more than supplies it. Such is Mr. Evans' description of the Greeks, and such is the purport of his fourth number.

Interest.—The Boston Commercial Gazette contains the statutes lately passed in Massachusetts, to establish the rate of interest, and to restrain excessive usury. The rate of interest is fixed at six per cent. All contracts reserving a greater interest than six per cent. are valid in law for the recovery of the principal sum without interest. If a sum of money has been paid by way of interest at a rate exceeding six per cent. it cannot be recovered back. Whenever the fact of usury is put in issue, the debtor, if the creditor is living, may become a witness, unless the creditor offers his testimony, which is then to be received together with any legal evidence produced by either party. The debtor, in any usurious contract, is at liberty, previous to the commencement of the action, to tender the principal sum due, and by so doing if the tender is found to be true, he will escape the payment of costs.—[*Statesman.*

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.—The brig Pedler, arrived at New-York on Tuesday from Leghorn, brings a report that the Emperor of Austria was expected to live but a few days when she left Italy. The latest news through the medium of the English Journals, presented the Emperor's health as having been nearly restored, and that he was considered out of all danger; however from the gradual decay of his constitution, which is known to have been very delicate for several years past, it is probable a relapse has taken place—be this as it may, it is a matter of small importance regarding the future politics of Europe whether he ceases to exist or not. A letter from Augsburg, speculating upon the probable consequences of the Emperor's death, says—"there are various reports in circulation respecting the person of his eventual successor. According to that which enjoys the most credit, though we are far from warranting its authenticity, the Archduke *Ferdinand*, the Emperor's eldest son, who as heir apparent to the throne, has the title of Prince Imperial, has renounced it before hand, this Prince being too fond of a studious life, not to sacrifice to it every kind of ambition. It is pretended that an act of resignation, signed by this Prince, is deposited in the archives of the several kingdoms which compose the Austrian monarchy. It is added, that stipulations, to this effect are contained in the act signed at Tegernsee, on the marriage of the Archduke *Francis Charles*, the Emperor's second son, to the Princess *Sophia* of Bavaria, and that the Prince will immediately succeed the Emperor *Francis*. Lastly, people go so far as to affirm, that the *Prince Imperial* has already taken Orders, and intends to fill a high station in the Church. None of these transactions would be made public.

"But whatever may happen, and whoever may be heir to the Crown of *Francis* all well informed persons, whose situation enables them to judge of things, closely agree, that no change of the Monarch, if it should happen, would affect in any manner the political system of the Cabinet of Vienna, and that the able Statesman, who directs its Councils, would retain his eminent post."

Missolonghi.—So far will the massacre of the capture of this fortress be from disheartening the Grecians, that the cry will heretofore be in every battle with the Turks, Missolonghi and vengeance. There were feuds and dissentions in the Grecian canon, and among the civil authorities—that day is ever now—they look on the butchered and mangled forms of their countrymen, and every spectator becomes a hero. It cannot be otherwise—cruelty converts cowards into brave men; no man can look on the mangled limbs of his wife and children and be a coward. Grecian freedom is sealed with the blood of Missolonghi. The Greeks are told what they all have to expect if they lay down their arms—this the Turks tell them, is the price of their submission. They will, therefore, rush to their death or victory; in the hour of danger—mercy may do much when she treads in the footsteps of a victorious army, to reconcile the vanquished, cruelty and carnage will do nothing. Had the Ottomans, the moment of triumph dropped the cimeter, and extended pardon and forgiveness, then indeed might the friends of Greece have entertained fears for the sequel—apprehensive of the Turkish ascendency. There is no danger now.—Missolonghi will unite all hearts and all minds. We look with confidence, entire confidence to a glorious result from the struggle.—[*Balt. Am.*

Mr. *Edwards*, one of the Representatives in Congress from North Carolina has declined offering himself as a candidate for re-election, and has published a valedictory address to his constituents.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, June 10, 1826.

We are requested to announce WILLIAM I. HARDY as a candidate for the Commons, to represent this county in the next General Assembly.

LAUNCH.—We are requested to state that the elegant brig *James*, building at the ship-yard of Mr. Alpheus Fobes, jr. will be launched on Saturday next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Daring attempt at Murder.—On Sunday last, a free man of color belonging to this place, by the name of *Jack*, made a daring attempt to kill his wife by cutting her throat. The circumstances, as we have been informed, are these:—The owner of the woman, (who is also a free man of color,) owing to the riotous conduct of Jack, had driven him from his premises, and given him orders not to come on them again. Enraged at this, Jack was soon afterwards heard to declare that he would murder his wife and her owner, and selected last Sabbath as the day to put his threat in execution.—He went to a Methodist meeting-house about a mile from town, where his wife had gone to meeting, and was there seen endeavoring to decoy her off for the purpose, as is supposed, of accomplishing his atrocious design, but did not succeed.—When coming to town, he seized her on the road, and with a drawn knife in his hand, made known his intention; she broke from him and ran into a house that was near, for protection, where he pursued and caught her, and before the inmates could rescue her from his hands, he had cut her throat in such a dreadful manner, that considerable doubts were entertained for some time of her recovery. We understood however, that she was better yesterday. Jack was immediately arrested and committed to prison, to await his trial at the next Superior Court for this county.

Wheat.—Fifty bushels of fine heavy Wheat of the present year's crop, weighing *sixty-four* pounds to the bushel, raised by Mr. *John Winslow*, of this county, was brought into this market on Tuesday and Wednesday last, & found a ready sale. This is gratifying to us, as it augurs more favorable to the prospect of the crops of the present season than we anticipated: and considerable credit is due to Mr. W. for getting so much of his crop to market so early, as it is seldom or ever that we see new wheat here until July.

The June term of the Worshipful Court of Common Pleas for Pasquotank County commenced in this place on Monday last. On Tuesday WILLIAM GREGORY, esq. was re-elected Sheriff for the ensuing year; and on the same day *John N. Butt* and *Willis Casey*, esqs. qualified as Magistrates for said county.

The Ex-Governor of this State, Gab'l Holmes, esq. has been invited by the Secretary of War, among many other gentlemen, to attend the examination of the Cadets at West Point, some time this month.

Some excitement has been caused in the State of N. York by the attempt of the Collector at Buffalo to exact a tonnage duty on all the boats employed in the transportation of goods on the N. Y. Canal. He alleged as a reason for so doing, that he had received instructions to that effect from the general government. But a letter from the Treasury Department to him denies giving any such instructions, and directs him to suspend the exaction of such duties.

A Club in New-York called the Lunch, gave, on Monday the 29th ult. a parting dinner to J. F. COOPER, the novelist, who is about to sail for Europe. Gov. Clinton, Chancellor Kent and several other distinguished gentlemen attended. After the cloth was removed, Mr. C. King gave the health of Mr. Cooper, prefaced by some eloquent remarks, to which Mr. C. replied in a handsome address.

In an Act passed at the last session of Congress for "Improving certain harbours, and the navigation of certain Rivers and Creeks, and authorizing surveys to be made of certain Bays, Sounds and Rivers," we find the following relating to this State.

In the State of North Carolina, one thousand dollars for making a survey of the Swash, in Pamptico Sound, near Ocracock Inlet, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the channel through the same can be deepened; and also one of Cape Fear River, below the town of Wilmington, [Wilmington,] for the same purpose, and also for a survey of Roanoke Inlet, and Sound, with the view of ascertaining the practicability of making a permanent ship channel between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean, at Roanoke Inlet or elsewhere, and a statement of the costs of effecting, severally, these objects.

Beauchamp Convicted.—We learn from the Kentucky Reporter that the trial of Beauchamp at Frankfort, Ken. for the murder of Col. Sharp, was brought to a close on Friday evening, 19th ult.—The Jury found him GUILTY. The wife of the prisoner who was supposed to be accessary to the murder, has been acquitted by the examining Court.

Weekly Summary.

The State Bank of North Carolina on the 23d ult declared a dividend of *four* per cent on the capital Stock of said Bank for the half year, payable at Raleigh on the 5th inst. and at the several Branches 15 days thereafter.

Mr Pedersen the Minister Resident of Denmark, has announced his intention to embark for Europe, accompanied by his family, on the first of next month. Since the year of 1802, with the exception of a small period of time, this gentleman has resided in Philadelphia in a diplomatic capacity.

The second anniversary of the American Sunday School Union was held at Philadelphia on Tuesday last. The whole number of scholars is 135,000; 42,000 having been added since the last anniversary.

From the 3d of March to the 18th inst. 9,627 tons, or 296,556 bushels of coal, have been sent from the Lehigh to Philadelphia.

North Carolina.—Of the gold coinage of the mint of the United States during the last year, no less than $17,000 was from the produce of the gold mines of this State.

There are sixty newspapers published in the State of Ohio, of which six are at Cincinnatti, and three at Columbus. One of these papers is published daily, four of them are published twice a week; and the aggregate number of papers printed weekly is about seventy-five thousand.

The return day for the subscription Committees of the different wards in New-York for the Jefferson Fund, will be on Friday next. On Friday last, $2000 had been collected in the first ward, the $1000 in the sixth ward.

The new novel called "*Woodstock*," by the author of the Waverley novels, was published by Cary & Lee, of Philadelphia, on Saturday last.

FROM PERU.—The Shylock at Baltimore from Chagres, brings Lima dates to the 10th March.

BOLIVAR, returned to Lima from Upper Peru and entered the Capital on the 10th February, when great rejoicings took place.

The General Congress had not opened its session at Panama, but most of the deputies from the South American States had arrived, and much anxiety was manifested to know whether the United States would send Commissoners.

The documents relating to the claims on France, which the Senate has ordered to be printed, will weigh *twety-six pounds and a half.*

The best of the joke is that the members of Congress will each have to pay postage on this immense mass of paper, if not forward as directed within sixty days after the adjournment. The franking privilege is limited to that period.

[*Phil. Gazette.*

Green, the murderer of Sergeant Clunette, was sentenced this morning to eighteen years imprisonment one third of the time the solitary cells.

The black man who killed his child, by pouring oil of vitriol on it, has been sentenced to ten years imprisonment,—one third of the time in the solitary cells.—[*Ibid.*

Circular to Post-Masters.

Post Office Department,
27th MAY, 1826.

SIR: Complaints have been lately made of the delay and sometimes loss of the Newspapers sent by mail. These may be attributable in some cases, to the careless manner in which papers are prepared for the mail, but in others, they are believed to arise from the inattention or design of Post Masters. It is feared that some of them are so forgetful of their duty, as to consult the convenience of contractors on horse routes, by retaining a part of the packets when the mail is so large that the usual number of bags cannot contain it. Others, it is said, being more culpable, retain newspapers to read them. A moment's reflection must convince every Post Master, guilty of either of these charges, that he trifles with the obligation imposed by his oath of office, and should be held responsible for such gross violation of duty.

Publishers of Newspapers and their Subscribers, as well as Post Masters, are requested to report to the Department, all irregularities in the reception of papers forwarded in the mail, and an assurance is given, that where the irregularity shall be proved to have been produced by the negligence or design of any contractor, Post Master, or clerk, the most effectual steps shall be taken to prevent its recurrence.

It is often of as much importance to the public, and always as essential to the reputation of the mail, that Newspapers should be as speedily and safely transmitted, as Letters; and an individual who is inattentive to the former, is unworthy of being trusted with the latter. He is a stranger to that high incentive to duty, which arises from an ardent desire to elevate the character of the Department, by giving the utmost efficiency to its operations.

In the post office law, it is provided, that, "If any person employed in any Department of the Post Office, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any Newspaper, or shall permit any other person to do the like, or shall open, or permit any other person to open, any mail or packet of Newspapers, or shall embezzle or destroy the same, not being directed to such person, or not being authorized to receive or open the same, such offender shall, on conviction thereof, pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for every such offence."

At all offices where newspapers are mailed, Post Masters should see that they are properly put up and directed. None should be forwarded in the mail, except such as are secured by a substantial envelope, & have a legible superscription.

If this injuction were strictly observed the number of failures would be greatly reduced.

Under no circumstances, should any part of a mail be left on a route short of its destination. This may always be avoided, by Post Masters at the important offices, keeping one or more extra mail bags.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN McLEAN.

[From the Pittsburg Gazette.]

Another Hero of the Revolution gone!

Died on the 14th ult. at his seat on Montour's Island, Major ISAAC CRAIG, formerly a field officer of the Pennsylvania line in the Revolutionary Army.

The career of this distinguished citizen might be cited as an example, were others wanting, of the advantage afforded by our free institutions in fostering talent, alike regardless of the profession, nation or pursuit of the individual who possesses it. The subject of our notice was born near Hillsborough, in the county of Down, in the kingdom of Ireland, in August, 1742. He emigrated to Philadelphia in 1768, where he pursued the occupation of a carpenter until 1775. It was then that, stimulated by the oppressive conduct of Britain towards his adopted country, he enrolled himself under the banners of struggling freedom, and devoted courage and genius to the service of America.—From the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania, he received the appointment of a Lieutenant of Marines, and aided in the capture of several vessels laden with ammunition and military stores, thereby rendering an important service to the interest of the country, for whose armies such stores were then in great demand.

He has sunk to his grave in a ripe old age, leaving to his family that best of all inheritances, an honorable name; not to be traced on monumental marble, or depending on a parchment record, but inscribed by the pen of valor, on the fields of American glory, and as immortal as the freedom of his country.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8 A. M.	12 noon.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	83	93	94
Monday,	82	91	90
Tuesday,	76	76	75
Wednesday,	72	78	85
Thursday,	80	81	84
Friday,	78	90	90

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, May 27, 1826.

Bacon—8 cents per pound.
Butter—25 cents per pound.
Brandy Cognac—$1 50.
Do. Apple—60 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 85
Do. New-England, 42 a 45.
Gin—Country, 45.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—35 a 38 cts.
Corn—per bushel 60 a 65 cents.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 42 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—8 a 9 cts. per pound.
Coffee—17 a 18 cts.
Flour—per bbl. $5 50 a 6.
Lard—per pound, 8 a 10 cts.
Meal—per bushel, $1.
Molasses—per gallon, 31 cts.
Pork—per bbl. $10 a 13.
Sugar—per cwt. $9 a 10.
Salt—Liverpool, 50 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 55 a 60 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, 75 cts.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

ARRIVED.

4th, Schr. Andrew Jackson, Tillett, Richmond, in ballast.

8th, Schr. Ino, Olcutt, New-York, merchandize to Wright & Williams.

9th, Schr. Ceres, Pearson, Bassaterre, (Gau.) molasses to A. Williams.

" Sloop Maria, Sutton, Ocracock, in ballast.

DEPARTED.

8th, Schr. Eliza Ann, Stutson, Plymouth, N. C.

CLEARED.

5th, Schr. Widow's Son, Morris, W. Indies, staves by S. Patrick.

7th, Schr. Leo, Crosby, Demarara, staves by A. Fobes, jun.

" Schr. Cordelia, Walker, W. Indies, staves, shingles and corn by A. Fobes, jun.

9th, Sloop Protector, Gerard, St. Vincents, staves, corn and tar by I. Fearing.

JUST RECEIVED

Per schr. Ino from N. York, and for sale by the Subscriber

40 bbls. Flour,
40 do Whiskey,
20 do Pork, (prime.)
6 tons Iron, (assorted sizes.)
600 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
1500 do Coffee,
30 kegs Nails.

And in Store,

A general assortment of Goods suitable for the season, for sale low for Cash or produce.

Barney Tisdale.

Elizabeth City, June 10. *Tf*

PROPOSALS

BY JAMES A. PATTERSON,

For publishing in the town of Fayetteville, a Weekly Newspaper, under the title of the

North-Carolina Journal,

TO BE EDITED BY

JOHN A. CAMERON.

PROSPECTUS.

To a reading and intelligent community, it is deemed unnecessary to make an apology for calling their attention to the prospectus of a new publication like that of a newspaper. If that which we design publishing, and to which we respectfully invite public notice, be worthy of patronage, we shall confidently hope to receive it: if otherwise, as we shall not merit, so neither shall we expect it.

The *North-Carolina Journal*, will, it is hoped, be found an useful vehicle of correct and interesting information to all classes of readers in the community: The Merchant, the Agriculturalist, the Politician, the man of science and the polite scholar, will each find something to interest, instruct or amuse him. The earliest and most correct commercial intelligence which our means of information will afford to us, shall be given, and we shall enrich our columns with such essays on Agriculture as shall be deemed most judicious. Every aid which we can give the subject of Internal Improvements and Domestic Manufactures, when they are encouraged by Constitutional means, we shall most readily and cheerfully impart, but we are decidedly hostile to that system which would build up one branch of industry at the expence of others, or tax one part of the country for the benefit of another.

While we open our columns and invite free and full discussion on all subjects connected with the interests and happiness of society, it must be distinctly understood, that they are never to be defiled by any thing impure, irreligious, immoral or personal. We shall ourselves, on all proper occasions, speak of public men & public measures, with perfect freedom, but shall be careful never to wound the sensibility of private character.

Educated in profound veneration for the Federal Constitution, our regard for it has grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. It is truly the sheet anchor of our political safety, and we shall ever cling to it with unceasing affection through every vicissitude. While it is administered in the spirit in which it was conceived, it cannot fail to secure to us peace and happiness at home and respectability abroad; but we are emphatically hostile to that latitudinarian interpretation which would make it mean any thing or nothing, as ambition policy or convenience might suggest. We are willing to allow a liberal exposition of the powers that are delegated, but shall ever raise our voice against the exercise of powers *not* granted.

With respect to the present administration we have only to say, "that we shall judge of it by its fruits:" while it aims at the honor and happiness of the country, and makes the Constitution its polar star, we shall award it the meed of our humble applause; but watching its course with the jealous eyes of freemen, we shall not fail to notice, and to mark with *sufficient distinctness* every aberration from that line which we think should be pursued.

It shall be a principal aim and design in the *Journal* to assert the claims which the state of N. Carolina has to a distinguished rank in the scale of the Union, arising from the considerations of her character, her mental, moral, and physical strength. In pursuance of this we shall endeavor to develope her resources, to demonstrate her capabilities, to make a faithful and just exhibition of her various claims to distinction, and to arouse the dormant spirit of her pride which has too long slumbered.

These are the leading subjects which our intended publication has in view. We wish to have a paper *devotedly* North Carolinian—breathing the same spirit which animated the patriots of Mecklenburg in 1775. We are attached to no men or set of men, and acknowledge no party but that of our country. If a generous public will uphold us in our undertaking we shall endeavor to answer their just expectations.

The *Journal* will be printed on an Imperial sheet with new type, and will be the largest and cheapest paper in the State.

☞ The first number of this paper will be issued on the 3d May, should the materials which are now preparing, arrive in due season.

*** Neighboring editors with whom we exchange, will oblige by giving the above an insertion or two.

March 22, 1826.

TERMS.

Three dollars per annum payable in advance. No subscriptions will be received for a less period than twelve months.

MASONIC.

Eastern Lodge meets every first Monday night in Elizabeth City.

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

JOB-PRINTING
Of all kinds neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the Masonic Mirror.

PROVIDENCE.

A little shallop push'd from land,
To tempt the boist'rous wave;
She was but frail and feebly mann'd,
But that small crew was brave!

In prayer sincere, each voice was rais'd,
To HIM who rules above;
And each returning day they prais'd
His goodness, truth, and love.

They met a proud ship sailing by,
Of aspect huge and dark;
Her inmates cast a scornful eye
Upon the little bark.

False judging men! and see ye not
The black'ning tempest rise?
Short space of life remains your lot;
Ev'n now the lightning flies!

But, in their strength secure, they saw
No threat'ning vengeance nigh;
Though by the book of Heaven's law,
Their hour was come—to die!

They laugh'd to see a bark so frail,
Of such a feeble form;
It seemed to shatter in the gale,
How could *it* breast the storm?

Now louder blew the blast, and loud
The thunder peal'd around;
She struck a rock—that vessel proud—
And ne'er again was found!

No pitying being heard their cries,
Lost in the ocean's roar;
And for their fate was heard no sighs,
No friends their loss deplore!

The storm has past, and see appear
That Heaven-directed prow!
The danger o'er, with aspect cheer,
Hope sits upon each brow.

And now they raise the anthem high,
To HIM the Lord of all;
For in the storm his arm was nigh:
He listened to their call.

Colombia—Highly Important.

By the fast sailing schooner ELLA, Capt. Sayward, arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday evening in 15 days from Laguayra, the Editor of the Gazette has letters and Gazettes, also Commercial advices to the 15th of May inclusive—Mr. Henry Elliott of Baltimore, came passenger. This schooner made the voyage out and home, load back, in *forty nine* days. Left the brig James Coutler for Philadelphia, in which vessel Commodore *Daniels* expects to come passenger.

Venezuela is in an unsettled state, owing to a revolt of the division of the army under Generals *Paez* and *Marino*—which originated in an order issued by the Colombian government for General Paez to repair to Bogota, to answer certain allegations prefered against him—On this being made known to the army, of which he is the Commander in Chief for that Province, they urged the General to resist--asserting that that district had been burthened with an over proportion of the public taxes, &c.—Paez having the whole military force at his command, and being popular with them, issued his Proclamation, announcing the independence of Venezuela. He was in Cumana, and was expected every day at Laguayra—The Governor of Porto Cabello declined joining the enterprize, and an officer of the army was put in his place—The garrison of Laguayra followed the lead, say 200 men. In the mean time the rebels had levied a contribution on the city of Caraccas of $50,000, to be paid forthwith, or they would come and collect it—They draw on the Custom House for present expenses.

It always has been a favorite maxim with Bolivar, that the state governments of Colombia should be completely amalgamated in that of the general Government, and as this opinion has been formed from a perfect knowledge of the nature of the confederacies, it is not likely it will be quietly relinquished in consequence of the revolt of General *Paez*—The early arrival of *Bolivar* in the Republic will be looked for with intense anxiety by the friends of order; and it is deeply to be lamented that after all the toils and dangers which he has encountered, in the cause of liberty, any circumstance should occur to mar the happiness of his return.

General *Paez*, has committed an act of indiscretion which years of repentance cannot eradicate, and however specious the pretexts which gave rise to the declaration, leading the revolution, stamps him a traitor to his country. If he felt aggrieved the laws of the land, which he had sworn to defend, were open to his protection, and as a good citizen and man of honor he was bound calmly to await the decision which would have restored him to rank or preferment—As it is he has taken the law into his own hands, and aided the machinations of an invidious cabal, which has endeavored, for years past, to render the name of freedom odious to the people, and which availing itself of the pecuniary embarrassments of the treasury, hopes, by separating the interests of the provinces, to strike a fatal blow at the liberties of the Republic. At the close of our revolution, a dark, designing hypocrite nearly succeeded in persuading the army to turn their swords against the country they had liberated, and an exhausted treasury was the favorable theme which gave strength to the arguments of the apostate; but the genius of WASHINGTON triumphed, and the country was saved. Providence, as if to make the parallel between the two characters complete, has permitted the germs of civil war to take root in the new Republic, that the genius of BOLIVAR, may crush them in the bud.

The following letter contains the particulars of the revolt as far as known.

"CARACCAS, 14th May, 1826.

"Before this reaches you, you will probably have heard of a political eruption which has recently taken place. Venezuela has declared herself independent of the General Government, or rather claims the right of enacting her provincial laws, and of governing and directing her provincial finances, and judiciary, regardless of the supreme executive of Bogota, but remaining at the same time one of the states of the Republic, enjoying the privilege of provincial legislation. If this is the true intention of this rupture, I think it not an unreasonable demand.—All this has originated since the suspension of General *Paez* from the command of this department. When he was on the eve of departure for Bogota, to defend his conduct before the Senate, the troops became acquainted with the circumstance—the officers could not restrain them; they threw away their arms, the officers threw away their swords, the soldiers demanded their general, declared a determination not to serve under Gen. *Escalon*, in short, Valencia became a scene of confusion and uproar. The Cabildo assembled, and General Paez was reinstated in his command. The moment he appeared among his troops, they returned quietly to their duty; only three or four persons were *murdered*. This led to a declaration of independence, the final result of which is concealed in the womb of time.—General Paez is expected here today—I do not know whether he brings troops or not. General Marino came in a few days since with a small body of cavalry from the plains. He was met and escorted into the town by members of the Cabildo, or some of them, and by a number of private citizens. They entered the city about seven o'clock in the evening, with some degree of noise, crying, viva Bolivar! viva Paez! viva Marino! viva Venezuela!—the old cry of viva Colombia y viva la Patria appeared to be entirely forgotten.—Such now is the state of things here, though I scarcely ever knew Caracas so perfectly tranquil. No excesses have been committed by the same soldiers here, nor have I heard of any murders except those in Valencia."

One the papers contains the address of Gen. SANTANDER, to the people of Colombia, on his retiring from the Vice-Presidency—the principal argument used by the general for this act is—"the danger to liberty resulting from the prolonged continuance in power, of one or more, and that a military man."

From El Colombiano of 10th of May.

We have received advices from Bogota, dated the 10th of April.—From the *Gaceta de Colombia* of the 9th, we have extracted the important law respecting the new organization of our Custom House Regulations; and we congratulate the country on this inroad on long established prejudices, and all the obscurity and chicanery of Spanish policy.

The Congress determined in its sitting, of the 17th March, that all military and civil servants of the Republic, arch bishops and bishops, prebends, curates, &c., having seats in Congress, shall not be entitled in future, to other emoluments than those which they may derive from their respective professions, or from their salaries as members of Congress, but in no case will they be allowed both.

A law has also passed the Congress permitting the continuance of the Senator and General in chief, Antonio Jose de Sucre, in the Republic of Bolivar, during the pleasure of the Colombian Government. Another law has also been sanctioned, having for its object, the opening two roads from Quito to the coast of the Pacific, one of them to the Bay of Caraccas, and the other to Esmeraldas. The Congress has also determined that the sittings of the Superior Court of Justice of the Department of Zulia, shall be held in the city of Merida.

Colonel Diego Vallenilla is named Intendent of Orinoco, and Col. Jose Maria Ortega, Commander in Chief of the Cundinamarca. The Executive has admitted the renunciations of Sir, Francisco Aranda, Sebastian Orellana, and Vicente Castille, who were nominated in a former Gazette, Ministers of the Superior Court of justice of Orinoco.

His Brittannic Majesty's frigate "Galatea" anchored off La Guayra last week, having on board Mr. *Alexander Cockburn*, Minister Plenipotentiary from the British Government to our republic. Mr. Cockburn continued his voyage to Carthagena on Saturday, from whence we understand he designs proceeding to Bogota by the river Magdalena.—By the same opportunity arrived Mr. *Dawkins*, on his route to Panama, whither he proceeds as a Commissioner of the British Government, to be present at the meeting of the General Congress.

NEW STORE.

HEZEKIAH LOCKWOOD

Respectfully informs the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and its vicinity that he has opened a store in the house formerly occupied by Andrew L. Cocke, next door to H. N. Williams—and that he has just received his assortment of Spring Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries, Shoes,
Crockery & Glass Ware,

which he offers for sale cheap for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, May 6. *Tf.*

FLOUR, PORK, &c.

Family, Superfine, Fine and ✕ Middlings } FLOUR.
Mess, Prime and Cargo } PORK.

Rum, Whiskey, Apple Brandy, Coffee, Molasses, N. Orleans Sugar and a general assortment of *Dry Goods* and *Groceries*, to be sold very low for ready payment by

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth City, April 22

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schr. Cranberry from St. Martins

21 Hogsheads prime Molasses,
1000 lbs. Sugar

For sale by

A. Fobes, jun.

April 15.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has received and for sale

39 Puncheons retailing molasses,
10 bbls. of family Shads,
10 do. do. cut Herrings,
10 do. Tar,
5 do. Rosin,
3 do. Spirits Turpentine.

A. FOBES, jun.

April 7.

JUST RECEIVED.

10 casks Nova Scotia Potatoes,
N. England Rum in barrels,
10 cases of Hats, and
600 pounds of Cheese,

For sale by A. FOBES. Jun'r.

Sperm Oil,

And CLARET WINE in bottles and on draught just received and for sale by

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.

Spring Goods.

The Subscribers have just received from Baltimore via Norfolk, and from N. York direct, per schr Widow's Son and Joseph & Watson, a part of their

Spring & Summer Goods,

—consisting of the following articles—

Extra blue and bl'k superfine Cloths,
Blue, drab and buff Cassimeres,
Panama Cambrick and fancy Prints,
Callicoes, a large assortment,
4 and 6-4 cambrick Dimity,
Cotton Cambrick & cambr'k Muslins
9-8 & 6-4 mull Muslins, very sup'r,
Plain and fig'd 4 & 6-4 book Muslins,
Do. do. jaconett ditto.
Blue, pink, lilac and brown striped Gros de Naples,
Bl'k plain Gro de Nap., very sup'r,
Black, lilac, pink and blue ditto.
White, blue, green & pink Florence,
Bl'k Farsnett, and Italian Silk,
White and black Italian Crape,
Black Nankin and Canton ditto, and crape Handkerchiefs,
Black, white, green and pink Gimps,
A good assortm't of Taffeta Ribbons,
Black Bombazeens and Bombazetts,
White and colored Marseilles,
Brown and French Drills,
Regent's silk striped Drilling (a new article,)
White, brown and yellow silk strip'd Drilling,
Irish Linen and linen Sheeting,
Russia Sheeting & bird's-eye Diaper,
German silk and cotton flagg Hd'k'fs,
Ladies' and gent's white cotton Hose,
Do. do. woodstock Gloves,
Ladies' white and bl'k horse skin do.
Clark's spool, floss & sewing Cotton,
Tapes, Pins, Needles, Thread, &c.
Ladies' bl'k morocco thick and thin soleu Shoes, superior.
Do. seal skin do. do. do.
Mens' fine and coarse calf skin ditto.

French Brandy, Holland Gin, old Jamaica Rum, Teneriffe and Malaga Wine, Apple Brandy, Whiskey, N. E. Rum, Flour, Tobacco, loaf lump and brown Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Raisins, &c with a good assortment of Crockery and Hardware—and will continue to receive supplies monthly to keep their assortment complete, which will be sold for READY PAY ONLY.

Wright & Williams.

Elizabeth-City, may 27.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber last Feb'ry twelve months ago, without any provocation, negro man

HARRY,

about 25 years old, five feet 8 or 9 inches high, very stout and well made, little yellow, very thick lips, and is inclined to be bow-legged. He has a father and mother living near Nixon's Bridge, in Perquimans county, where I have been informed he is harbored. The above reward will be paid if delivered to me, or secured in jail so that I get him.

Samuel Nixon.

May 27.

JUST RECEIVED

Per schr. *Leo*, from Demarara, *Jane Maria*, from Grenada, and brig *Mary Hart*, from Tabago

116 puncheons Rum,
79 hhds. prime retailing Molasses, for sale by the subscriber.

ALSO,

Received by schr. *Eliza Ann*, from Boston, 7 dozen Spinning Wheels.

And in Store,

100 barrels of first quality cut Herrings—with a great variety of other articles.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.

Fobesville, may 27.

State of North-Carolina,

Pasquotank County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1826.

Caleb White, Admr. de bonis non, vs. William Overman. } ATTACHMENT.

In this case it appearing to the court that the Defendant is not a resident of this State, it is ordered by the court that publication be made in the Elizabeth-City Star two months that unless the said William Overman appear and plead to issue at the next term of the worshipful court to be holden for said county on the first Monday in June next, that judgment will be taken against him by default.

Charles Grice, Clk.

Elizabeth-City, March 25.

Southern Boarding House IN NEW-YORK.

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

Formerly of the City Hotel, Elizabeth-City, N. C. having removed to the city of New-York, has taken the commodious boarding house No. [illegible] Barclay-street, known by the name of the MONTGOMERY HOUSE, recently occupied by Mrs. Gold[illegible] intends continuing it as a BOARDING HOUSE for the accommodation of transient as well as yearly boarders.

Barclay-street, on which the Montgomery House is situated, (four doors above Greenwich-st.) leaves Broadway opposite the Park; it is wide and airy, and not more than ten minutes walk from Pearl or Wall-st. and for pleasantness of situation, a cool, healthy summer residence not perhaps excelled by any in the city—where families and others desirous of spending a few weeks or months can be accommodated.

The proprietor having an extensive acquaintance at the South, and being desirous to gratify the appetites of all, has determined to blend (in furnishing his table) some of the customs of the *South* with those of the *North*; conscious that by adopting this plan he will be enabled to give general satisfaction—he solicits public patronage from all quarters.

May 13, 1826.

☞ The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Edenton Gazette are requested to insert the above once a week, two months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

W. B. MICK

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

Books and Stationary.

5000 Receipts—Life of R. E. Lee, in 2 vols.

Life of La Fayette—Gourgaud's Napoleon—Jefferson's Notes on Virginia—Marriage, by the author of Inheritance—Tales of the Crusaders—Napoleon's Expedition to Russia—Burns' Works, complete—Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life—Moore's Works—Cook's Voyages—Pope's Works—Wreath—Self Knowledge—Reid on the Mind—Decision—Mason's Monitor—Pocket Testaments neatly bound—Domestic Cookery—Pocket Bible—Mason's Farmer—Watts' Hymns—blank Books—Infantry Exercise—Playing Cards, of the first quality—and a variety of small Histories and Pamphlets.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Goldsmith's History of Rome—Do. History of Greece—Murray's Grammar—Do. English Reader—Do. Introduction—Morse's Geography—Testaments—Looking Glass—Dictionaries—Scott's Lessons—Arithmetics—Copy Books—Chronology—Table Books—Slates—Pencils of various kinds—Sand Boxes—Pencil cases of all kinds—Writing Paper—Ink—Quills, &c.

WM. D. GORDAN, Agent.

Elizabeth-City, May 13.

DRS. CAMPOS & DAVIS

Respectfully tender their services to the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and the surrounding country, in the various branches of their profession. They may be consulted at their Store opposite the Post Office; where they will constantly keep on hand a general and complete assortment of

Drugs and Medicines.

Elizabeth-City, May 13.

JUST RECEIVED

On consignment from New-Jersey one single and two double GIGS which will be sold low for cash, during this and the ensuing week. They may be seen at Mr. Reed's Tavern. *ASA ROGERSON.*

June 3.

JUST RECEIVED

Per schrs. Philinda, from St. Lucia and Cordelia, from Barbadoes.

49 hhds. good retailing Molasses and 3 do. of Sugar.

Alpheus Fobes, jun.